

SWEPT UP BY FLAMES

The Jacobs Pharmacy, in the Heart of Town, Destroyed.

A DISASTROUS BLAZE AND ITS WORK

Jacobs' Corner a Complete Wreck, and Other Houses Damaged.

THE MANLY WORK OF THE FIREMEN

All About the Destructive Work of Last Night's Big Blaze—Daniel Brothers Ruined by Water.

The Norcross building, one of Atlanta's oldest landmarks, occupied by Dr. Joseph Jacobs' pharmacy, was half destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night.

It narrowly escaped entire destruction. Hidden away in a close corner in the rear end of the third floor the fire gained a firm hold upon the building before the firemen could possibly get water upon it.

For two hours it raged, baffling the hurried, energetic efforts of the firemen, but at last the helmeted lads got it under complete control. But this was not done until the upper story of the building had been practically destroyed and the entire building deluged with water and its contents ruined.

The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night, and at an early hour this morning the tireless firemen were still working at it, extinguishing such stray embers as they could find, started in the laboratory and was caused by the light in the evaporation dish, which was left burning.

One of the night clerks in the pharmacy first saw the blaze and Patrolman Moon sent in an alarm from box 41. Later a general alarm was rung. The firemen were on the spot almost instantly and found the fire situated in the rear. It was hard to get at and their difficulty in this respect was increased many fold by a heavy iron door leading to the top floor.

Some valuable time was lost in getting through this door. Later the firemen worked from the Peachtree street side.



CHIEF JOYNER MOUNTS THE LADDER

Foreman Emmel, of No. 1, carried a band through the National hotel and worked from the rear. Chief Joyner did noble duty, leading his men wherever he directed them to go. A tall ladder was stretched up from Peachtree street and hose carried up it. The chief was the first to mount it.

The fire was of a most persistent and deceptive nature. Time and time again the spectators believed it conquered, but it burst forth with renewed vigor. Once it seemed almost entirely extinguished and the spectators began leaving, but presently it leaped up again brighter and stronger than before.

Several times it seemed certain that not only the Norcross building, but the entire block from Peachtree to Broad street, including the Folsom hotel and the Grant building, was doomed. Great nests of flame swarmed up from the buildings and heavy clouds of smoke half hid the blaze within.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the fire was gotten under control. At that time Jacobs' pharmacy was flooded with water and a great river had been running over its tiled flooring for an hour. The entire stock was drenched. The contents of the other offices in the building were ruined.

Peachtree street from Desatur to Wall was thronged with people when the fire department rolled up, while Beermann's doors on the Peachtree side of his house were crowded with ladies who were just passing along from the theater.

Chief Joyner was first to reach the side of the building from which the red glow of the hot fire was bursting. Shoving it through the windows coated with heavy sheets of dust and dirt, that the flames could be seen. They had not yet forced their way to the air, but were consuming the inside of the building at a rapid rate and the picture was one attractive and enchanting as the people looked at the fire through the misty, rainy night, dancing and flickering, and the dim window panes.

It was all that Joyner wanted to convince him that he had an ugly fire to fight and that the fire was on the third floor.

Almost before the people who were looking on realized that the fire department had arrived the hook and ladder truck, in obedience to orders from the fire chief, dashed through the windows on the Peachtree side at the rear of the building or near the National hotel, and the ladder was run up until it reached the third story windows.

Up the ladder the chief went like a squirrel and as he reached the top round and peered through the musty, dirty windows he yelled:

"Fetch up a line of hose and run another up the stairway on the Marietta street side."

As he was giving the orders he began descending the ladder and on the way down was met by a trio of firemen carrying the line of hose up the stairway. The line was rapidly pushed up until it reached the third floor, where it encountered an opposition in the shape of a lot of barrels of oil, some boxes of drugs and other merchandise. It was impossible for the firemen to push the way through these obstacles and in the meantime the fire was growing.

Chief Joyner struck the ground he ran up the stairs, dashed through the windows he was met by a squad of men leading a line of hose up the stairway. The line was rapidly pushed up until it reached the third floor, where it encountered an opposition in the shape of a lot of barrels of oil, some boxes of drugs and other merchandise. It was impossible for the firemen to push the way through these obstacles and in the meantime the fire was growing. It did not take the chief long to realize that he would have to fight the fire from some other point than the hallway and when he was back on the Peachtree side again there he found that the fire had been growing during his momentary absence.

and calling for more streams of water, he again mounted the ladder. The additional stream had to be thrown by the firemen on the ground and as the water went up it went with a force that sent it against the top windows of the building and the glass was shattered and appeared to be going with great force, but the force was not sufficient to break the glass and the streams came down the #3 of the building foaming and splashing. It was necessary to get in the window with the water and a policeman on the beat drew his pistol and fired at the window. He proved a good marksman and as the bullet

stairway was banked with barrels of oil and boxes of merchandise and we could do nothing for a long time but fight it from the windows and that with very little satisfaction. I don't want to say that fires in the block. At one time I thought the entire block would go and would have been satisfied to know that we could have gotten off with this one building. But the men worked like men and you see the result. I'm proud of it and think have occasion to be so."

"I am at home when the fire was discovered and came to the store in response to a telephone alarm. He saw what he had left a few hours before in perfect shape flooded with water, with columns of black smoke coming from the roof and windows, threatening complete destruction. When asked about the stock, he said:

"I have on the three floors nearly, if not quite, \$100,000 of goods. You see the condition of this floor. It is floating around, you may say, in water and I guess the rest of the house is the same way."

"How much insurance have you?" he was asked.

"It is impossible for me to say, for I do not know. The rate was very high, and I could not carry much. It is way below the value, though. I have no idea how the fire originated."

"You may say for me, however," said Mr. Jacobs, "that as soon as the adjusters get through and the express can bring new goods, I will be open for work again."

The building is known as the Norcross building and belongs to the Hon. Jonathan Norcross, who is a member of the Senate. It is insured, but the amount of the insurance could not be ascertained last night, as Mr. Norcross was not in the city. It was one of the first buildings put up in Atlanta after the war. In the later sixties Mr. William Rich, brother of the Rich Brothers, of this city, put up a two-story building on the corner, taking a ten-year ground lease of the building from Mr. Norcross. During the construction of the building he was killed. In the early sixties Mr. Norcross added the third story, making it one of the few three-story buildings in Atlanta at that time.

A Card from Dr. Jacobs.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9.—To the friends and patrons of Jacobs' pharmacy of Atlanta, Georgia, and the south: The unfortunate fire destroyed a large portion of our stock and will not be able to interfere with our business or the methods of our business. Of course we will communicate at once to bring order out of the seeming chaos. Our old stand will be habitable again as soon as possible and the stocks will be replenished by the earliest express and freights. We desire to thank all of our customers for the kind patronage we have extended us and promise that in the future, as in the past, they shall have the same good service we have always given them.

THE JACOBS' PHARMACY.
By Jos. Jacobs.

ANOTHER EVANS CLUB.

The Fulton County Evans Club Was Organized Yesterday.

Decided movement in behalf of General C. A. Evans in his gubernatorial campaign was begun yesterday when the Fulton County Evans Club was organized.

Only a temporary organization was perfected, but the word of clinching what was done at the annual meeting will be an inconsiderable task. There will be a conference today between a committee from the club and General Evans as to what should be planned for managing the campaign.

"For," said he, "it is a drug store. Oils and stuffs kept in a drug store are not only too inflammable, but they are liable to blow up. I would rather see the whole building go than to have one of my men killed."

From the many nozzles the water was poured into the windows on the third floor until that floor would hold no more, and then it began seeping through the floor and down the stairways, until the second floor and then the bottom one was a running pool of muddy water, fresh from the Chattahoochee. Into the drug store, one of the prettiest in the south, the water came in great sluices until the floor was covered and the counters were nearly ready to float away in a Paul Boynton style.

After the conference the work will begin in earnest and the Fulton County Evans Club will enter upon an active campaign.

It is learned that similar clubs are being formed all over the state to hurl the friends of General Evans into the canvass. The forces seem to be rising in the heat of the battle and sure it is that the friends of the general believe in speedy and firm organization.

It is said that the Fulton County Evans Club and the Young Men's State Central Club, which was organized recently by the young men of Atlanta, who feel an interest in the general canvas, will work in sympathy with each other and with pretty much the same plans for promoting the welfare of the Evans campaign.

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FORCED TO TRIAL.

Redwine's Efforts for a Continuance Prove Unavailing.

THE CASE ORDERED ON.

A Jury Is Secured Without Any Very Great Difficulty.

THE STORY OF THE CRASH RETOLD

President Hill and His Brother Describe the Defalcation.

EXAMINER CAMPBELL ON THE STAND

Frank C. Wheat Completes the List of Yesterday's Witnesses—Some Sensational Developments Anticipated.

The Redwine case is at last definitely on the boards. In spite of the strenuous objections of the defendant's attorneys he was forced into trial yesterday morning and so rapidly did Judge Pardee press matters from that time on that at the adjournment last evening the case was well under way and a great deal of important and sensational evidence already in the possession of the jury.

The general impression on Monday was that the cause celebre would be called only to be postponed. Even about the district attorney's office this atmosphere of doubt was plainly perceptible, and bystanders offered to bet two to one that a continuance would be granted. In some way it had leaked out that Redwine would announce ready, and that his lawyers would make a hard fight against going into the trial at this time.

Nevertheless the United States court room was packed long before the hour for opening yesterday morning, and numerous well-known witnesses in the case were to be seen about the anteroom and lobbies.

Judge Pardee had arrived the preceding day, and at about 9 o'clock he put in an appearance at the building and went to his private room. A little before 10 o'clock District Attorney James, Mr. Rucker and Captain Jackson, who had been awaiting execution, came into court and took their seats at one end of the long table before the judge's chair. They conversed together in undertones and examined numerous documents.

Promptly on the hour the little door in the rear opened, and Judge Pardee walked in. The judge was looking in remarkable good form, with a slight smile, with a fine judicial face, and a leonine shock of iron gray hair. He took his seat and Crier Andrew repeated the stereotyped formula for the opening of court.

"Are there any motions?" the judge asked.

Mr. James got up. "I don't see Redwine in court, your honor," he replied. "When he arrives I have one to make."

"He has not come," said the marshal, and the words were hardly out of his mouth before a stir in the crowd at the door announced the approach of the noted prisoner.

Redwine in Court.

Lewis Redwine, ex-teller and alleged wrecker of the Gate City bank and the chief actor in Atlanta's greatest and most



effect and remarked that he could see no objection to it. It was therupon entered.

"Now," said Colonel Hammond, "I desire to move a continuance of this case and in support of my motion will read two affidavits. The first is in reference to the illness of Dr. C. L. Redwine, the defendant's father, whose presence we regard as indispensable and whom we may interrogate as to the defendant's habits of life.

The other is in regard to the illness of my son, Mr. T. A. Hammond, who has taken an almost complete charge of this case and who represents the interest necessary to the conduct of the case."

According to the affidavits Dr. Redwine's illness would probably continue at least three weeks, and that of Mr. Hammond was uncertain.

Dr. W. S. Elkin was sworn and testified that he had been called to see Mr. Hammond the preceding night and found him suffering with a kidney complaint. It would be impossible for him to be out for some days.

Mr. T. F. Corrigan stated that in his opinion the presence of Mr. Hammond was absolutely necessary to the defense.

"Shall we interrogate Mr. Redwine?" asked Colonel Hammond. Captain Jackson replied that the prisoner stood up.

"Are the statements true in reference to Mr. Hammond's familiarity with your case?" was asked.

Redwine evidently replied in the affirmative, but in a voice so low as to be inaudible.

"Do you consider your father's presence necessary?"

"Is this question made for mere delay or for the purpose set forth?"

His lips moved but nothing could be heard. "Please repeat that louder," said Captain Jackson.

"For the purpose set forth," said Redwine in almost a whisper, yet with tolerable steadiness and no change of expression whatever.

Captain Jackson rose to oppose the motion. He alluded to the great trouble and expense involved in preparing trial and asserted that the absence of his father, who was not a witness, was no real ground for continuance. The other point, that of Mr. Hammond's sickness, had been already ruled upon by other courts and absence of some one of a defendant's counsel held not to entitle him to a continuance.

Colonel Hammond replied briefly, urging the motion and dwelt upon his son's familiarity with the facts and his own lack of preparation.

Judge Pardee pondered for a moment and then, without discussion, overruled the motion. At this the defense took its first examination.

Redwine Pleads Not Guilty.

"The defendant has never been arraigned," said the judge. "Let him stand up."

"We will waive arraignment," said Colonel Hammond.

"How can you waive arraignment?" asked the judge. "You can waive the reading

of the indictment but not the arraignment."

"That's what I meant," said Colonel Hammond, and accordingly Captain Jackson laid aside the bulky bill of indictment he had picked up.

Meantime Redwine, in response to a look from the judge, looked about him, confused, evidently not knowing whether he was to plead verbally or not. "We will enter a plea of not guilty," said Colonel Hammond for him.

The colonel then turned his attention to some documents and Redwine was left standing. He remained on his feet for a moment and finally re-sumed his chair.

Fight on the Indictments.

Then ensued a fight on the indictments themselves. Colonel Hammond first demurred to indictment No. 355, which charged that Redwine, as assistant cashier of the Gate City bank, embezzled \$5,000 by paying checks for amounts signed by Tom Cobb Jackson on July 27, 1891, knowing he had no funds in the bank. Colonel Hammond held that no crime was charged and that the transaction was an ordinary business one, which occurs with all banks every day. The fact that Jackson had no funds in the bank did not necessarily imply that the check would not be made good. The court temporarily reserved decision on this point.

The other indictments are as follows:

No. 3945 charges that Redwine was an employee of the bank, embezzled \$10,000.

No. 3948 has two counts; first, that Redwine embezzled \$15,000 from the bank, and second, that he embezzled \$40,700.

No. 3944 charges Redwine, as receiving teller, with embezzling \$105,148 on "divers days," between April 22, 1891, and February 22, 1892.

On these three indictments Colonel Hammond told the court that Redwine should not be forced to plead until he was furnished a bill of particulars by the prosecution. He told of a vain effort to obtain these particulars and submitted his demurser to the other indictments.

Captain Jackson briefly reviewed the indictments and insisted that all the rights of the defendant had been fully observed. He admitted that the government was unwilling to consent to give the bill of particulars demanded.

Judge Pardee then overruled the demurser and decided in reference to the other point raised, that if the government expected to prove that Redwine embezzled the money as teller, after receiving it from others, a bill of particulars must be given.

If he was accused of treasuring money in his custody as cashier, this would not be required.

Thereupon the jury call was ordered.

The Jury Secured.

A panel of twenty-four men were led into the box by the bailiff and the examination for competency began. The practice of

striking in vogue in the state courts was adopted as the rule. There was some discussion over the law on this point and it was finally decided that each side should be allowed three pre-emptory challenges.

Those struck by the defense were W. S. Bailey, N. H. Mathews and John M. Hooks. The following were also struck: George Graham, Jack Adair, John W. Gentry, C. O. Hounsen, Alex Kreiste, C. M. Hollingsworth and W. H. Tillman.

The defense required of each juror whether he was a stockholder or creditor of the

gate City bank. The following was the jury finally accepted:

J. K. Gilreath, Bartow county.
G. P. Gomez, Atlanta.
Robert S. McWaters, Atlanta.
James E. Carter, Atlanta.
W. E. Puckett, Suwanee.
A. P. Morgan, Atlanta.
Sandford Gay, Brooks Station.
John J. Baker, Atlanta.
Gabriel Jacobs, Atlanta.
Clayton Erwin, Bartow.

The First Testimony.

The witnesses were then sworn and with the exception of Mr. L. J. Hill were excluded from the courtroom. It was agreed to put Mr. Hill on the stand first and he was allowed to remain.

District Attorney James then made the opening statement for the prosecution. It consisted merely of reading and explaining the indictments, but was lucid and to the point. He promised the jury that he would weary them as little as possible and that

of papers, supposed to be those taken from the drawer, was not able to say positively whether he had seen them or not before. He could not identify the papers.

"Did you see any checks taken from the private drawer?"

"I did."

"whose name was signed to these checks?"

"Redwine's."

"Do any charges, corresponding with these checks, appear on the books against Redwine?"

"Books Must Be Produced."

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the books ought to be submitted," ruled Judge Pardee, and, accordingly, the last question was asked.

The district attorney stated that he would have the books of the bank in court as soon as he could get them.

TOM COBB JACKSON'S ACCOUNT.

"Were you acquainted with Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson?" asked the district attorney.

"I was."

"On July 14, 1891, did you authorize the cashing of a check for him?"

"I did not."

"Was it a cashed check?"

"One was so stamped."

"When did you first see this check?"

"When Lewis Redwine's private drawer was opened."

"Whose name was on the back of the check?"

"Tom Cobb Jackson."

"Through what bank was it collected?"

"The Atlanta National."

"Did Mr. Jackson have any money to his credit at that time?"

The witness was about to answer with a negative when Colonel Hammond interrupted.

It was the old objection about the books. It was held by the court that the witness could not testify.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On the cross-examination, Captain Jackson produced the affidavit of his position as paymaster to the bank, which he had signed on the day before the examination. He had been present at the news from Lewis Redwine. Redwine had seen his name on the register at the hotel, and told the witness he thought he would give the bank a call that day. During the conversation, Redwine stated that he would need about \$30,000 in cash, as he was behind with his legal tender, and wanted

Colonel Grant was worth, but thought it was something in the neighborhood of a

million.

Colonel Hammond tried to prove that it was a custom with the bank to allow overdraw, but in this he was overruled.

After Colonel Hammond had finished his cross-examination, Captain Jackson took the place of the district attorney in directing the examination. A few questions were asked in rebuttal, and among other things he asked the witness if Tom Cobb Jackson, at the time of his marriage, was twenty-four years old.

M. WHEAT'S TESTIMONY.

The second witness introduced was Mr. Frank C. Wheat, at that time the paying teller of the Gate City National bank, now the receiving teller at Lowry's bank.

He was first made aware of the bank on the day before the examination. He had been present at the news from Lewis Redwine. Redwine had seen his name on the register at the hotel, and told the witness he thought he would give the bank a call that day. During the conversation, Redwine stated that he would need about \$30,000 in cash, as he was behind with his legal tender, and wanted

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After Colonel Hammond had finished his cross-examination, Captain Jackson took the place of the district attorney in directing the examination. A few questions were asked in rebuttal, and among other things he asked the witness if Tom Cobb Jackson, at the time of his marriage, was twenty-four years old.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Colonel Hammond cross-examined the witness as to the conversation which occurred at the station house. The recollection of the witness, however, was not very distinct as to what had occurred. Something was said by Redwine as to some embezzlement which he was willing to sign. He did not remember what Colonel Hammond said to the prisoner nor whether he had time to consult with him or not. The witness had not insisted upon Redwine's making a statement, and he had not been suspected and needed exoneration. He had not intimidated Redwine into making a confession. In reply to a question the witness stated that Redwine's salary at the time of the embezzlement was \$12 a month.

After the examination of Mr. Hill was concluded the name of Mr. McCandless was called. It was being closely upon 7 o'clock, however, and Judge Pardee, observing the time piece, decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock.

From the rapid dispatch of the examination, the court adjourned to the station house.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year \$5.00
The Sunday (20 to 36 pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
The Weekly, per year 1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.
At these rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents. Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; Auditorium annex; McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 10, 1894.

Violations of the Platform.

Now that our readers have had an opportunity to study Mr. Watterson's address for themselves, they can understand the futility of criticism that means nothing and leads to nothing.

When The Constitution, representing an overwhelming majority of the democratic party, was criticising and protesting against the direct and flagrant violation of the democratic platform contemplated by those who insisted on the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, Mr. Watterson was urgently and enthusiastically defending the proposed rape of the platform which was finally consummated.

With the eloquence and ardor that in his case have developed from gifts into habits, he fell roul of The Constitution and held its position up to the scorn and contumely of his Kentucky public. "Why embarrass the administration?" he asked us. "Why throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of its well-defined policy?" He strove hard to place those who were pleading for the integrity and unity of the democratic law and gospel in the position of making an indefensible attack on the democratic administration; and his brilliant but shallow arguments were seized on by the patronage press and employed to strengthen their own fatuous and foolish excuses for supporting an effort to break down the democratic policy and violate the constitution of the party.

This was Mr. Watterson's plea—"Why embarrass the administration? Why throw obstacles in its way?" But now he come forward and dumps a whole ship load of stones in the democratic channel, and then, getting in a small boat, rides into the democratic harbor with the air of a victor. The Wilson bill is a "makeshift." It is a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel." Nevertheless, if it is satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, everything is all right, and Mr. Watterson will support it cheerfully, hopefully, unflinchingly.

But the suggestion that Mr. Watterson made to The Constitution we politely return to him. Why embarrass the administration by filling the minds of the multitude with compassion? Why give wings to fear and doubt, and then come to the futile conclusion that, after all, everything is all right if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle are satisfied? Why create dissatisfaction in the public mind by declaring that the Wilson bill is a manifest violation of the democratic platform—a makeshift—and then declare that democrats everywhere ought to be satisfied if the administration is satisfied?

We beg to assure Mr. Watterson that his conclusions as set forth in his address are not democratic but imperialistic. In this republic an administration has but one duty to perform and that is to interpret and administer the laws in accordance with the express will of the people as manifested through the success of the party. It is the essence of imperialism to declare that a violation of the democratic platform is all right if the administration is satisfied, and the effect of it is far more embarrassing to the administration than direct criticism of the Wilson bill would be.

Whatever criticism is worth making is worth standing by until there is no longer any hope that it will be effective. We cannot imagine how an earnest democrat can render a better service to his party than to give its projected measures the benefit of honest criticism. The severer the criticism the more sanative its effects will be, provided always that it is honest and sincere. Such criticism, in the nature of things, can never be embarrassing if its honesty and sincerity find a parallel in the intentions of the administration and the party leaders.

On the other hand, we cannot imagine anything more embarrassing than criticism which discovers a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel," gives it the benefit of a tremendous advertisement, and then approves it on the ground that the administration is satisfied.

We have no doubt that Mr. Watterson's criticisms are honest and sincere. They are full of the flavor that only those qualities could impart to them. The point we make is that they are more embarrassing to the administration with the lame conclusions he has attached

to them than they would have been if he had stood squarely to their full intent and meaning.

We are of the opinion, also, that, at the very worst, Mr. Watterson might have given consistency and even a certain amount of dignity to his position by embracing this alleged violation of the democratic law and gospel as readily as he embraced that ruder, grosser and more criminal violation of the platform embodied in the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

And that must be the opinion of all candid democrats who read Mr. Watterson's speech.

On the Right Line.

The bill introduced by Congressman McLaurin, of South Carolina, to repeal the duties on manufactured cotton goods is a step in the right direction.

Mr. McLaurin makes it clear that the duties on cotton goods operate against the interests of our farmers, and against the cotton manufacturers of the south. The Wilson bill proposes to place a duty of from 15 to 20 per cent on yarns, etc., thus practically re-enacting an objectionable feature of the McKinley law.

Now, the effect of these duties will be to increase the importation of Indian and Egyptian cotton. Coarse goods can be made from this foreign cotton imported under a nominal duty, and the result will cause the displacement of about 250,000 bales of cotton now manufactured in the south. The duties proposed in the Wilson bill will perhaps cause a cut in the wages of the operatives of the southern mills.

If raw cotton is to be admitted free of duty, thus forcing the southern planters to compete with the cheap cotton of India and Egypt, we should go a step further and take off the duty on manufactured cotton goods. When our people are compelled to produce cheap cotton they should at least have the privilege of purchasing cheap shirts.

Under the proposed schedule foreign raw cotton will be imported in increased quantities, and its cheapness will enable the New England mills to resume the manufacture of coarse goods. On the other hand, the repeal of the duties on cotton goods will cause the mills of the country to shift southward where they will be able to get their raw material from the fields, without the expense of shipping it a long distance. As the matter now stands, free raw cotton and a tariff on the manufactured article are equivalent to a high degree of protection for the New England manufacturers, while their southern competitors are handicapped by a heavy burden. It is to be hoped that Mr. McLaurin's bill will receive serious consideration. It is on the right line.

An Important Matter.

Since the act went into effect providing for annual sessions of the legislature limited to fifty days, it was suggested that the time of meeting should be changed from November to July, and at the last session a bill was passed submitting the proposed change in the shape of a constitutional amendment to the people in the state elections next October.

The members of the general assembly who favored this amendment had in view the advantages of a summer session, and they failed to consider the consequences of such a change. It is to be feared that the act proposing the amendment is fatally defective.

Covington Star: We have nothing against General Evans, but we are for Atkinson.

Rome Tribune: It ought to be a proud privilege to every Georgian—and especially to the young men of Georgia to vote for Mr. Atkinson. He is the last surviving member of a great and noble race of one of the few remaining links that bind the present to the glorious past—the Georgia of yesterday with the Georgia of today. In war, a hero; in peace, a statesman and a man of God; at all times, a manly, upright, polished gentleman—such is Clement A. Evans.

Tifton Gazette: Hon. W. Y. Atkinson has formally announced his candidacy for governor of Georgia and now the state exchange are talking of a dark horse or compromise candidate. Atkinson's letter to the people has the proper ring to it.

Albany Herald: Some of our esteemed contemporaries are worried because The Herald hasn't pulled off its coat, rolled up its sleeves and gone to shouting for either General Evans or Colonel Atkinson for governor. There is plenty of time yet for the newspapermen of the state to remain neutral as to the next gubernatorial race, and we are inclined to the opinion that some of our contemporaries have allowed themselves to become prematurely exercised over next summer's campaign. Some of the boys who are climbing fences and running over the hills in their haste to get on the one side of the other of Mr. Evans—Atkinson scramble may wish they hadn't later on, when the band begins to play and a fresh horse is trotted out.

Savannah News: The people of Georgia should not hastily decide that they will favor this or that man for governor, and they should not send to the legislature any may simply because he expels a representative whom they should send good words for the offices and give them their support only to those who can render them valuable service. In Turner, Lester, Blount or Hammond they might find the man who would make an excellent governor.

Danielsville Monitor: Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, has announced himself a candidate for the governor subject to the action of the democratic national convention. Mr. Atkinson comes out flat-footed on the platform of 1892, and stands for the principles advocated in the last campaign. He is untrammelled, and although with the disadvantage of having the leading dailies of the state against him, he gives promise of a strong fight. He announces that he will do his best to secure the support of the voters. Since his announcement, Atkinson stock has taken a rise in the Free State.

ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP.

Tifton Gazette: The fresh candidate for the United States senate who thinks he is going to have a "walk over" your "Uncle Alfred" Colquitt is going to be woefully disappointed.

Major Bacon, when asked in Washington if he was a candidate for the senate, said that he certainly was, and that he felt confident of the support of a great many of the friends who, for reasons of their own, had antagonized him some years ago in his memorable race for governor. "Further than this," writes the correspondent, "Mr. Bacon did not care to deposit. As he will go before the legislature to be elected next fall, and as a good number of his colleagues in the present legislature will be returned, the probability is that he will make a spirited race."

The Alliance of Clayton, Fayette, Henry and other counties surrounding us are coming together with greater vigor than ever before, not looking forward to any election that may come up in the future, but for the welfare of the farmer and laboring class. We are glad to note this. May they continue to come together until every farmer and laborer, whether democrat, people's party, or republican throughout the state will be members. Workers all over the country organize in one grand body and then you can defy monopolies and fraud of every description, and until this is done, you may expect to dance and pay the fiddler, too. You may be a "weak brother," but nevertheless organized labor is what the people need.

The Washington Post wants to know where the income tax is popular. Well, it certainly is not popular among the millionaires of the east.

Brother Merrick says the people didn't vote for an income tax in 1892 and 1893. Did they vote for a gold bond issue? One

the tax and appropriation bills are introduced at the beginning, they are rarely perfected and reported until the last day of the session. They are too important to be acted on hastily.

If we hold an extra session of the legislature in October, 1894, it must, nevertheless, hold its regular session in the summer of 1895 and in the summer of 1896, thus making three expensive sessions, instead of two.

If it is simply designed to change the date of meeting of the general assembly from October to July, our correspondent holds that a constitutional amendment is not needed. An act of the legislature is all that is necessary to make the change, and it could be so shaped as to avoid all the confusion threatened by the proposed amendment.

It is not too early to consider these points. They are apparently very strong obstacles in the way of the amendment and will probably cause its defeat.

President Dole.

The head of the Hawaiian provisional government has not been in office many months, but his conduct under trying conditions shows that he is a statesman, a patriot and a man of nerve.

If recent reports from Honolulu are substantially correct, President Dole is taking care of the interests of the new government with admirable conservatism and firmness. He is not disposed to speak or act without due deliberation, and his official documents and letters would reflect credit upon a trained diplomat.

The representative of the United

States, or of any other power, who attempts to convince President Dole that he should step down and make way for the harlot queen will have a hard task before him. The provisional president takes the position that his government has already been recognized by the United States and Russia. It is an established government. Moreover, it is established by a sewing machine company.

Some three hundred odd cats are maintained by the United States government, the cost of their support being carried by the general fund of the postoffice department. These cats are distributed among about fifty postoffices, and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying postal matter and canvas mail sacks. Their work is of the utmost importance wherever large quantities of mail are collected, as, for example, at the New York postoffice, 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the basement. Formerly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the ticks and thought nothing of boring clear throats, but left nothing but trouble. Troubles of this sort no longer occur, since the official pussies keep watch. Each of the postmasters in the larger cities is allowed from \$3 to \$40 a year for the keep of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington at the beginning of each quarter.

A Chapter of Progress.

The war cost the south \$5,000,000,000. Yet, in the last decade alone, the product of southern industries equaled this vast sum.

Last year our manufactured products were worth \$700,000,000.

Our manufacturing establishments in the past ten years have increased from \$4,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and their capital has increased from \$180,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Last year, in spite of the hard times, 2,231 new industries were started in the south.

This industrial revolution is worthy of a separate and a red letter chapter in our history, and it is impossible to devote a moment's thought to these facts and figures without jumping to the conclusion that a section with such an unparalleled record will make a showing at the coming Cotton States and International Exposition that will excite the wonder and admiration of the outside world.

A Clue for Our Readers.

The theory on which eastern republicans—and eastern democrats for that matter—oppose the levying of an income tax is worth more than the passing notice we gave it the other day.

The argument that it is inquisitorial is not insisted on with any degree of emphasis. The real objection from the eastern point of view is that any attempt to make wealthy individuals bear their fair share of the burdens of taxation is in the nature of class legislation.

Editor Halstead, who is in the habit of blurting out his ideas without regard to their timeliness, declares it is nihilism.

In this instance, Mr. Halstead's bluntness has a deeper meaning than usual. The word that he uses is full of eastern bristles. Shall a wealthy individual be compelled to pay a small tax on his income so long as there are poor men to be taxed? Shall this great outrage be committed so long as there are people with small incomes to support the government? It is worse than socialism—worse than anarchy. It is nihilism pure and simple.

It is not alone the opposition to tax the incomes of wealthy individuals that revolts the east. It is the whole democratic policy that irks them—the policy that proposes to sweep away the class legislation built up by the republicans in behalf of the millionaires, monopolists and the money power of the east.

There is one fact that no democrat need shut his eyes to, and that is that when there is any attack made on the class legislation that the east has managed to secure at the expense of the taxpayers of the rest of the country, there is no longer any party division between the representatives of those interests in congress. This was clearly shown when the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was up for discussion, and the fact has manifested itself in so many different ways that it ought to be thoroughly familiar to our readers.

A great body of legislation is in the interests of the east and against the interests of the rest of the country, and when this legislation is attacked the eastern representatives throw aside their party badges and stand together, presenting a solid phalanx of opposition.

This is the reason the reform and relief demanded by the democratic platform makes such slow progress. This is the reason the democratic platform was violated in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. And if our readers will bear these simple facts in mind they will have no difficulty in accounting for further developments in the present congress that would otherwise strike them as altogether mysterious.

The adoption of the amendment would make it absolutely necessary for the governor to call an extra session of the legislature in October, 1894, to count and declare the vote for governor and statehouse officers; inaugurate the governor and install the statehouse officers; elect judges and solicitors general, and pass the appropriation and tax acts for 1895.

It would take about thirty-five or forty days for this work, at a cost of at least \$40,000 to the state. Aside from the other work specified, it requires a long time to properly consider, mature and pass the tax and appropriation acts. At the ordinary regular sessions, although

the week's time will be allowed for the preparation of a skillful rhetorical answer to this question.

An exchange speaks of "those who won in 1892." If reference is made to the shadowy golden bright: And my heart gently lightens at the fast approaching day.

For the peacefulness of dreams drives the pall of doubt away.

Somewhere full of blessings, in the time

that is to come.

A crown of precious victory I know is wait-

ing me;

And the thoughts of coming events wipes

away the bitter tear.

As the melody of promise falls caressing

on my ear.

Somewhere—man knows not how soon

the beams may creep

Into the shuttered window to bid him sink

to sleep,

To wake beyond the moaning of this

stormy, rocky shore.

And realize the meaning of a rest for

evermore. —EDWARD N. WOOD.

The Clicking in the Hall.

There's a specter grimly creeping,

Hovering near, wake or sleeping,

Shrouding peace and hopeful future in its

pale;

Once a month it makes a muss,

And I often pause to cuss

The clicking of the meter in the hall.

With its click of fiendish glee,

It'll be certain,

A PRETTY WOMAN.

She Causes the Arrest of a Young Man and His Friend.

SAY TO BE A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER

They Have No Charge Against Him, but Say He Has Many Names—His Adventure Last Night.

A gentleman with a bright, silver mounted shield-shaped badge marked "Secret Service" was under the lapel of his coat, was arrested by Detectives Holcombe and Wootton last night, and is now locked up awaiting developments as to his past, which the officers believe will not be favorable to him.

He gives his name as J. D. Kaveneau, and his residence as Atlanta. But it is often he has two or three prettier names than that which they say he has been known under, and they say his home is Chicago, Ill.

Kaveneau's arrest was caused by a little one-act mystery which occurred on the sidewalk at the union depot, and in the Kimball house parlor last night.

About 9 o'clock two well-dressed gentlemen approached. Patrolman Jordan at the depot and Kaveneau introduced himself as a secret service officer and his companion as Mr. Hall. While they were talking to the officer a handsome blonde young woman stepped up and in a very agitated voice asked to see Mr. Kaveneau. In a moment she called for him, saying she was in terrible distress, and the two went to the Kimball house parlor.

The attention of the officer was directed to them and several other persons called his attention to their strange action. He telephoned to the detectives and Kaveneau and his friend Hall were arrested.

There were no charges of either of them in his pocket addressed to another name.

Later it was learned that Mr. Kaveneau was registered at the Markham and was accused of assisting a handsome young lady to get her traps from the hotel so she could skip her bill. This was accomplished in some way, and the young lady was missing last night. A second young woman who had been at the hotel for several days, and who is said to be a friend of Kaveneau's, left the hotel yesterday.

The detectives have no definite charge against Kaveneau, but are holding him on suspicion. He is said to have represented himself as an agent of the tailoring establishment of G. Cohn, 13 Royal street, Moore, Ala., and also Wright Chief. Kaveneau wired the first news of his knowing Kaveneau—Hall, who was with Kaveneau, was released after being questioned by the detectives, they being assured that he was innocent.

The officers made an exhaustive search for the young woman who was with Kaveneau last night, and at last located her at a boarding house. She told a very strange story and one that aroused the sympathy of the officers. Said she her home was in Canada, and that she came here to earn money to go back to Canada. She worked in a typewriter room in a telegraph office. She failed in this and was left without money. She met Kaveneau at the Markham day before yesterday and he promised to assist her. Kaveneau was very indignant over his wife and says he will find out why he is arrested and says he will find out why he is being held.

The police yesterday made cases against two young men who engaged in shooting at each other Saturday night. West End. The men are R. S. Burnett and J. F. Wilson, both well known in the city. One is employed at W. M. Middlebrooks' store, in West End, the other at the office of a lumber company.

From what the officers say, after investigating, the two young men had a difficulty Christmas week, which was renewed Sunday night. The two young men met and the quarrel was renewed.

Mr. Burnett used a pistol and Mr. Wilson a gun. One bullet passed through Mr. Burnett's hat, the other through the front part of his coat. He had an exceedingly narrow escape.

Patrolman Lockhart yesterday found the two young men and placed them under arrest, a state case being made against Mr. Wilson. The cases will be tried before the recorder this afternoon.

Captain Wright made a suggestion in his report which, if carried out, will add a number of police sergeants to the police force. His suggestion is that every member of the detective force, including the rank and file sergeants, with the authority that goes with the rank. He thinks that in this way the efficiency of the detective department will be improved. The suggestion may be brought up before the board at the next meeting.

Will Hogan, a singer, was arrested last evening on a charge of robbery. He is charged with being an overcoat thief, and the officers say they have at least one case against him. Recently there have been a great number of such thefts from railroad cars in ways and the department has done everything possible to bring the thieves to justice.

Mr. George Hopper got an overcoat from his truck yesterday morning and it was recovered by Detective Holcombe in a few hours. He did a fine piece of work on the case and has spotted the thief.

SOME STAGE GOSSIP.

A telegram from Buffalo tells of Roland Reed's new play, "Dakota," which is said to be an exceedingly clever comedy and an undoubted hit. The news that Reed is a far removed from his recent success as to the rank of a second rate playwright will be very gratifying to his many friends throughout the south. His new comedy is a satire on the existing divorce laws, especially in Dakota, and is written by two New Yorkers. In it Reed has the part of a Boston judge, and if telegrams can be relied upon, it is the best part he has ever yet had.

The story of the play is as follows:

"Mr. Giddings, wealthy banker, is suspicious of his wife's actions with a young man, who is a guest at his summer residence in Newport. He confides these suspicions to his old friend, Judge Albright, a Boston lawyer, who approaches her on the subject.

An explanation comes in the shape of a confession that the man is the son of her brother, her marriage to the banker. For over twenty years she has kept the secret of having become the innocent victim of a young English naval officer, by going through a fictitious marriage. The motherly love she cannot conceal, for the young man (who does not himself know of the real relationship between them) culminates in the banker discovering her in a compromising position with him and his determination to establish a legal separation.

Dakota for the purpose of separation. In this he is aided by an unscrupulous lawyer named Crevice Creep, who loses no opportunity of getting cases, regardless of his clients' interests. To prevent the case getting into court and becoming public property, he is now Judge Albright's task. In this he succeeds by forcing Creep to throw up his brief and securing the brief himself.

The discovery that the fabled lovers are mother and son follows, and the banker's horror at his wife's position is greater than ever, and adding to the judge's difficulties in bringing about a reconciliation between them. In the meantime different love interests are involved, and divorce comes springing from the original trouble between the banker and his wife, become numerous. The judge managing to secure everybody's consent, and finding it necessary to bring into play every bit of tact and diplomacy to save a general crash.

The judge himself is in love with a young widow whose late husband had left an unbroken record on infidelity, which she is compelled to accept before she can again marry, or forfeit her interest in his estate. The judge undertakes to finish this work and finds that he has to do with the world that a widow cannot really love again.

To set over this difficulty he decides to edit the work by proxy, which involves him in innumerable difficulties and nearly costs him the love of the widow. The

trouble is finally smoothed out by the discovery that the supposed fictitious marriage was really legal, leaving nothing but the wife's mistake in not being frank with her husband before he agreed to be married. This is done, and all ends happily."

The play was received with very great enthusiasm. The company is the strongest Reed has had in years, including Miss Rush, of course, who is beautiful and dazzling as the widow Darington; Eleanor Cary, Mary Meyers and other clever people. Reed is expected to appear in Atlanta in the near future.

The coming of Patti brings one who, although not distinguished in the lyric world, must be recognized as a leader in all other departments. That is Marcus Mayer. Mayer is a survivor. What a picturesque career he has had. There are no cities he has not visited, no accessible notable he has not met. He has made a wager in San Francisco, doubled it in New York and collected it in London in ten days. He is saluted in Whitechapel as well as in Piccadilly. He has opened small bottles in the Champs Elysées and more bottles in the Garde Mâle. He has wiped a tear from his eye gazing on the form of the mutilated Venus de Milo. He has won the heart of the Dying Gladiator. He has boxed the ears of a forward member of the awful third section in St. Petersburg as he commented on the whiskers of the czar of all the Russias. He has stroked through Unter den Linden, and has quaffed the flowing and fattening lager with Strauss, and given him inspiration for new waltzes. Gondoliers of Venice take off the hats to him and Siberian refugees beg him to intercede for them. He has known kings and emperors. Through art literally "the ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome" yet will he, too, "outlive in fame the pious fool who reared it." He has swum the Hellespont, and offered to swim the English channel. He has salamander before Lilluokalan and advised with Peixoto on Brazilian independence. He has gone over the route of the Nicaragua canal, and by his suggestions has won over the French engineers. He has quaffed warm wine from a skull with the slayer of ten thousand human beings, Chaka, king of the Zulus. He showed Stanley how to find Livingstone and himself discovered Emin Bey. He has posted bills in far-off Matabeland, and is author of those exquisite lines beginning "There was a young man of Natal." He has eaten kangaroo in Australia and managed a theater in New Zealand; measured the tides in New Zealand and across the gulf astride near New Orleans; inhaled the strobious air of the glorious climate of California, and slept in the sands of the Desert of Sahara. Steve Brodie's jump from the Brooklyn bridge is insignificant to the one Marcus made from San Francisco to London. And today he's in Atlanta, where the wish of a friend "may the weight of much gold ever drag your trousers at the knees" seems likely to be realized.

The death of Charley Garwood, which was mentioned in The Constitution, will be sad news to thousands of the friends of the young man throughout the country. Mr. Garwood's parents and the other members of his family live in Atlanta, but he has made his home in the north for a number of years, and is one of the best known theatrical managers in that section. He started into the business, I believe, as the head ticket seller for some of the big clubs, and then, when they went into theatrical management, on an extensive scale. He had theaters in Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Montreal, Toronto and other places in Canada, and I believe in Buffalo and Cleveland. He was an energetic, brilliant and capable man in his profession and leaves a property, I believe, valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

He was a man of great promise, and his friends are grieved at the loss of so many friends.

Exhibitors of Pigeons.

Among the exhibitors of pigeons are the following well known fanciers from all over the country:

John Kuhn, Louisville, Ky.; W. Muhlig, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Savage Brothers, Belton, Tex.; George Ewald, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Tanner, Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.; G. E. Albright, Woodbury, Va.; Sam Cassiday, Louisville, Ky.; Yates Bros, Greenville, S. C.; R. E. Steed, Macon, Ga.; P. F. Hager, Nashville, Tenn.

Exhibitors of Pigeons.

The names of some of the exhibitors of pigeons are given with the chickens most largely exhibited by them:

Light Brahmans—Oakland farm, Taunton, Miss. A. P. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; W. T. Levering, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Lloyd, Social Circle, Ga.; M. E. Wilson, Luttrell, Tenn.; G. W. Betts, Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. Touey, Buff Cochins—Alfred Bertling, Athens, Ga.; W. E. Betts, Hartselle, Ga.; E. E.agan, Conyers, W. E. Hill, Macon, Tenn.

White Langshans—L. C. Boland, Prosperity, S. C.; Plymouth Rocks—F. J. Bushee, Millersburg, Ky. A. J. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Y. Hellam, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. R. E. Alexander, Birmingham, Ala.

White Plymouth Rocks—B. T. Smith, River View, Ala.; H. A. Kuhn, Atlanta, Silver Wyandots—Scott Maxwell, Vandine, S. C.; J. E. Poston, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Trimble, La.; J. P. Layfield, Columbus, La.

White Wyandots—Yates Bros, Greenville, S. C.; Brown Leghorns—Fred Klooz, Nashville, Tenn.; I. E. Sead, Macon, Ga.; David Nichols, Atlanta, Ga.

White Plymouth Rock—Malcolm, Woodbury, La.; Hamburgs—Loring Brown, Bolingbrook, Ga.

Indian Games—W. C. Stranahan, Greenville, S. C.; Red Game Bantams—I. M. Orth & Bro., Ayer's Ducks—E. M. Barker, Longsden, La.; Pekin Ducks—A. H. Thiermann, Richmond, Va.

Bronze Turkeys—J. F. Barber, Millersburg, Ky.

With the above list of exhibitors only one breed of fowls exhibited by them has been mentioned. There are other varieties, as follows: White-crested Polish, white-face black Spanish, silver sprangaled Hamburgs, silver-pied, colored Hamburgs, silver gray dorkings, white dorkings, silkie, Sumafra, pit games, silver duck-wing game, white game, black game, red-wing game, white game, golden seabright bantams, silver seabright bantams, white turkeys, buff turkeys, Narragansett turkey, white guineas, white muscovy ducks, colored muscovy ducks, peacock.

White Langshans—J. Alwyn Ball, Charlotte, S. C.; A. G. Green, Son, Nashville, Tenn.; C. C. Smith, Belton, Ga.; Dr. Stephen T. Lee, Cokesbury, S. C.; John Mathis, Nashville, Tenn.

Charlton Cochins—W. E. Hill, Macon, Tenn.

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'TWAS WHEAT

That Advanced Yesterday on an Unfavorable Government Report.

COTTON SHOWS SOME WEAKNESS

Stock Speculation Light, with the Tone Unsettled, and the Trading Purely Professional.

NEW YORK.—On the stock exchange the speculation was light, and the trading purely professional. There was no very great pressure to sell, nor was there any particularly strong buying movement, although there were occasional bear raids and times when stocks were readily absorbed. But of animation there was none. London was not in the market to any appreciable extent, though commission houses were idle and there was a scarcity of orders from outside on both sides of account. The little market interest was still had little or no effect upon prices, which moved up and down easily within narrow limits as a rule as the respective stocks were offered for sale or bid for. The monetary situation is so easy that the reported flow of currency to this center in excess of the shipments to the interior passes unnoticed. The Archison reorganization scheme is said to be progressing favorably, but the report did no more than retain the price of the stock at yesterday's closing figures. An upward movement was started in Chicago on the announcement of the election of new board of directors, which, it is claimed, gives increased financial strength to the corporation. It is claimed, too, that the confirmation of the board shows that the control is now vested in the east. Most of the improvement in the shares was lost before the close. The Union Pacific reorganization committee was in conference today, but there was no development of interest, and the shares were lifeless. St. Paul showed some activity, trading being conducted by London houses. An advance of 1 cent on last night was recorded in the early part of the afternoon, but was followed by a decline of 1/4 in the final sales, making a loss of 1/4 on the day. Burlington and Quincy was sold down 1/2 per cent in the morning, rose 1 per cent, and then, under a bear drive, broke 1/2, with a final rally of 1/4. The changes in the other Grangers were confined to a small fraction. Considerable Western Union stock changed hands between 83% and 84%, the closing being at 83%, a gain of 1/2 on yesterday. Sugar was not involved by the traders. After a slight decline of 1/2, the stock sold up 1/2, but quickly reacted, closing at a reaction of 1/4 from the top. Sugar preferred advanced 1/2. Compared with yesterday's close the final sales of today show but slight changes. The speculators in a few instances show material losses and gains, the notable declines being 5 per cent in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 2% in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western on a sale of one hundred shares, 2 in Pullman, 1/2 in Iowa, 1/2 in Toledo, 1/2 in Milwaukee and Lake Erie preferred and 1/2 in Whitington and Lake Erie preferred. In the list of advances are Great Northern preferred 2 and Louisville and Nashville 1%. A directors' meeting of the latter company was to have been held today, but failed for want of a quorum. The stock market made slightly at the close. The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was strong in the morning, but became weak in the afternoon. Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Money easy at 161/2 per cent; last loan 1; short 1 cent; prime mercantile paper 21/2-23/4.

Stock exchange quiet, with actual business in bankers' bills 483/4-494/4 for sixty days; posted rates, 485/4-487/4; commercial bills, 483/4-485/4.

Silver certificates, 65%.

The following are closing bids:

Aitch. T. & Santa Fe 114, Nat. Cordage pref... 42

Adam Express... 140 N. J. Central... 118

Aiken, S. C. 100 N. Y. & N. E. 114

American Express... 100 Northern Pac... 45

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ABOUT THE GENERAL.

Denial of the Report That the Engine Has Been Sold.

IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE

And Was Only Leased to the Lessees of the Western and Atlantic Captain Fuller Talks of the Capture.

The reports sent out from Chicago recently announcing that "The General," a locomotive captured by some yankee spies in war time from the Western and Atlantic railroad, had been sold to the company in charge of Libby prison are the veriest nonsense.

It may be true that the old engine has been placed in the war museum of Chicago temporarily, but there is no record to show what state of payment that it has been sold to the Libby Prison Company.

The fact is, "The General" is the property of the state of Georgia, and it is hardly necessary to say that the state would not sell it to Libby prison.

There have been repeated efforts on the part of museum companies to secure the locomotive, but they have all failed. "The General" is the property of Georgia soil even though the war until last summer, when a man by the name of Clarke came down here and secured the consent of the Western and Atlantic people to take it to the world's fair, where it was placed in exhibition in the transportation building.

There it has been ever since it was taken to Chicago until now, when the report comes that by some arrangement it has been transferred to the western side of Libby prison, in that city for the gaze of curiosity seekers and prejudiced sectionalists.

The legislature of Ohio last fall took steps to purchase the engine from the state of Georgia. An offer of \$5,000 was made, but there was no sale. Governor Norton did not take action in the matter because he preferred to put it before the consideration of the Georgia legislature, which he did in his message to the body in October, and gained with his message the correspondence he had just had with the adjutant general of the state of Ohio.

It seems that nothing was done by the Georgia legislature in the matter whatever and the old locomotive has been in the transportation building of the world's fair ever since the gates of the great exposition closed.

History of "The General."

There is a world of interest in the history of the old locomotive called "The General."

The incident of the was made it a celebrated piece of machinery.

"The General" was first put on the Western and Atlantic railroad in the year 1858. It is a 15-inch cylinder and a 22-inch stroke engine, with a five-foot driving wheel.

The locomotive was rebuilt by the Western and Atlantic railroad shop in the year 1861 and was turned over to the lessee of the road when the state first ceased operation of the line.

It was continued in service until the old lease expired and the new leases took charge of the Western and Atlantic in January, 1861, when it was laid up on a side-track at Vining's station just beyond the Chattahoochee river to rust and crumble beneath the subtle touch of time.

Last summer an agent for the world's fair came to Atlanta and made an overture for placing the engine on exhibition at the great exposition. Consent was gained and the engine was brought to Atlanta and lashed up sufficiently to be tugged to Chicago.

In this brief covers the history of the locomotive aside from its capture in the days of civil strife which has made a thing of history out of it.

How It Was Captured.

Last night when a Constitution reporter called upon Captain William Fuller, the conductor in charge of the train pulled by "The General" to see if he was captain he was sitting in a cozy library at his residence in Washington, looking dreamily into the fire, just in the mood to be calling back the days of war when he was running trains over the Western and Atlantic railroad through a perfect chain of battlefields—the days when life was a run for him for his health, the days when he had no such cozy library in which to read and dream before a cheery fire on rainy nights like that.

We don't know where the reports from Chicago are said to have originated, but the reporter's explanation of his visit, "but I tell you what I do know,"

"What I asked the reporter is that now that the state of Georgia is not going to let that engine go to a Chicago museum to be petted or sneered at by a lot of curious visitors at their will of pleasure. I'll bet my house and lot that The General" is going to get to Georgia in high time for us to be getting those old relics of war time out of the wreath and grasp of our friends, the enemy, anyhow, and the sooner the better."

Our Captain Fuller seemed to drop into a retrospective turn of mind and looked into the distance for a minute. Then suddenly turning in his chair he faced the reporter and said:

"You dear me, I can remember that day the old engine had been built and though it had been built but yesterday, I remember how scars were confederate forces left along the line, how full of terror were the times when we were running the line and return. I recollect how we went out of Atlanta that morning about half past 6 o'clock on our way to Chattanooga, how we were running the line and return, that being the breakfast station in those days for the regular passenger trains going out of Atlanta north every day. I can see the mugs as we were running the line and the train pull out from us while we were eating breakfast in the little inn there by the roadside and can feel again the utter consternation and despair caused by the thought how I ran out calling my engineer, Jeff King, and Anthony Murphy to follow me; how I ran two or three miles up the track to the station and when we got in sight of the fellows there came the first shot from us by the spies; how we took possession of a handcar and continued the chase and we could get an old engine at Elberton and when we rolled the handcar the ups and downs of the trip, the flying spires until we caught them, is all as clear to me as though it happened but a minute ago."

"At Kingston we had a good deal of trouble, for here it was met a lot of the old confederate forces who had been rushed on the main track by the fellows who had been sent our engine with deceitful and false messages from fictitious authority. We left our engine there and went beyond Kingston, where we got the engine on the railroad and continued our pursuit. The track was torn up in places and here and there the ground had been left on the track by the spires on the steam engine, which we evidently thought they were being hotly pursued. With all of these obstacles we got along pretty well, other, taking every engine we could get, and when we got in sight of the fellows there came the first shot from us by the spies; how we took possession of a handcar and continued the chase and we could get an old engine at Elberton and when we rolled the handcar the ups and downs of the trip, the flying spires until we caught them, is all as clear to me as though it happened but a minute ago."

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"Now, I just want to say," knowing a what place for this engine is here on the capital hill, we can see Anthony Murphy and several others, each of whom a confederate force at Ringgold and leaving my engine pursue the spires, accompanied by the world, who followed us at Kingston. Soon the wood were given us at Ringgold and the confederate soldiers and we captured all of the spires who had stolen "The General" and the others prior."

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TAXES IN COLUMBUS.

The Finance Committee is trying to reduce the Levy.

MR. ATKINSON'S HEADQUARTERS

It is said that the Coweta Gubernatorial Candidate will bend his energies to carry Muscogee County.

Columbus, Ga., January 9.—(Special)—The finance committee of the city council is busy engaged at present getting matters in shape for the year. It is the general impression among them that it will be a conservative administration of expenses. Chairman Morgan McMichael is figuring earnestly on the actual cost of running the city government and all of its departments, and will fix the tax rate accordingly. Mr. McMichael recognizes that last year was an exceptionally hard one, and the people are poorly prepared to bear the burdens of a heavy taxation.

Mr. McMichael will favor the finance committee's recommendation that the council pass an appropriation ordinance in which there should be allowed a fixed amount to the different departments of the city government for the fiscal year. In this appropriation ordinance a provision could be made for a sinking fund to meet the city's bonded indebtedness. It is also recommended that there could also provide for a contingencies fund which would always supply the city with ready cash to meet deficiencies or emergencies, and not have it borrowing money, paying interest as heretofore. In the past the city has had a common till, and all of the departments lived from it without regard to limits, so that at the end of the year, it often found that the city's till had been exhausted and the city's credit called to meet its obligations.

To Decrease Taxation.

The most important thing with which the finance committee will have to deal is the framing of a tax ordinance. This work the committee hopes to do in such a way as will make the burden of taxation fall with equal degree on all classes alike. The mayor has already called attention to several objectionable features in the existing ordinance, and has suggestions as to a solution of the trouble. The purpose of the committee to consider the existing ordinance, item by item, and as far as possible, correct all imperfections, and eliminate all illegal features, if any there be, so that when the new ordinance is framed, it will be on the lowest conservative basis, and a rule and a guide that should be observed.

Mr. A. A. Dozier, of the city has been appointed Lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Clemon Evans, commander for the division of Georgia, of the Union of Confederate States Veterans. Colonel Dozier will gladly co-operate with the veterans in Columbus and this section in establishing a camp here and in compiling the records of all of the commands in the state. The Dozier says that he would like the work of organization to begin early, as there will be a re-union of the order at Birmingham about next May. The re-union will be under the command of General John B. Gordon.

Reorganization Postponed.

The reorganization of the Columbus Guards has not taken place. Captain John D. Little, the commander of the company, shortly after his election to the captaincy, decided that it would be for the best to postpone the proposed reorganization until after the New Year. Some of the members are frequently detained at their places of business at night, and could not attend the meetings.

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THE MAN WITH OPALS

Chief Connolly Gets a Telegram from Columbus Asking About Him.

IS FLEMING AND LATTA ONE MAN?

The latter was here a few days ago. The former a huge swindler at the world's fair and in the West.

The story of the man arrested by the Atlanta detectives for a crook who turned out to be a Croesus, has been printed in The Constitution. The man gave his name to the detectives as W. H. Latta, and has since been the subject of much talk among the officers, and is always designated as the opal man.

Since that time echoes of a man with a bag of opals who is traveling about the country playing sharp tricks upon the citizens have been heard. The person is very much like that of Mr. Latta, have been coming to the Atlanta police department in no less than half a dozen instances has chief Connolly been asked by telegraph to furnish different police departments with information about the opal man.

In nearly all of these telegrams the man with the bag of opals is known as E. H. Fleming. He is described as being very much like that of Mr. Latta, have been coming to the Atlanta police department in no less than half a dozen instances has chief Connolly been asked by telegraph to furnish different police departments with information about the opal man.

It was a month ago when Latta was arrested in Atlanta. He came here from the world's fair and stopped at the Arlington hotel. His methods of business were such that he pawned his jewelry and gold to the pawnbrokers, for which the detectives were grateful. Latta pawned out upon a table before the amazed detectives a huge bag of opals and had other jewelry and stocks of industrial institutions, aggregating in value \$30,000.

The detectives were surprised to find they had a desperado under arrest and released him. Later he was arrested in Birmingham, and later still at another small town in Alabama.

The publication of the story in The Constitution caused a press dispatch to be sent from Boise City, Idaho, warning everybody to take care of their opals. It was thought that the man who had been in Atlanta was Fleming, and that he was a notorious swindler and hatchet-up of fake schemes. He seemed to have worked up a swindling emigration scheme in Idaho. He swindled thousands of people at the world's fair with his opals and other wares, and became notorious there.

Yesterday Chief Connolly received a telegram from Columbus asking for information of E. H. Fleming. He is described as a man of about the same age as Latta and had a bag of opals in Columbus. He seems to have had the same sort of experiences in Columbus as he had in Atlanta, and, in fact, he seems to have them wherever he goes.

It begins to look as if Latta and Fleming are one and the same. Latta has been through Alabama in the vicinity of Columbus a few weeks ago, and nothing is more natural than that he should have dropped into Columbus with his opals and jewelry. When here he said he was looking for a location for a jewelry store. He has made a big pile at the world's fair.

A Child Enjoys

the pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative and if the farther or mother be constipated or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

OCTOBER TERM, 1893.

Order of circuit with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Northern 2 Oenomes 9

Northeastern 9 Pataua 9

Blue Ridge 10 Southwestern 10

Appalachian 16 Albany 11

Rome 10 Southern 11

Tallapoosa 10 Orange 11

Coweta 4 Brunswick 27

Flint 10

Proceedings Yesterday.

The following cases were disposed of on call for argument in the Northern circuit:

Kent v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, for plaintiff in error, C. Hart, James Whitehead and S. H. Sibley, for plaintiff, J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for defendant, contra.

Rives v. Jordan, Argued, Roberts & Pottle, by brief, for plaintiff in error, Senator Rives, contra.

Rives v. Pearson, Argued, J. T. Jordan, for plaintiff in error, R. E. Little, contra.

Garrison v. Hull & Tobin, Argued, Reese & Little, for plaintiff in error, J. T. Jordan, R. H. Lewis and J. A. Harley, contra.

Hixon v. Moore, Dismissed.

Stevens v. Simpson, Argued, W. H. Toombs and S. H. Hardeman, F. H. Colley, for plaintiff in error, F. W. Gilbert, solicitor, for brief, contra.

Colley v. Simpson, Argued, Colley & Sims, for plaintiff in error, W. M. & M. P. Reese, contra.

Weems v. Simpson, Colley & Sims, N. J. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error, S. H. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error, W. M. & M. P. Reese, contra. Pending argument of this case the court adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Blue!

Away with that! Take Simmons Liver Regulator for real tonic liver which has put your digestive powers out of gear. That's at the bottom of the blues, and when you take Simmons Liver Regulator you rip the blues out of the entrails. There is nothing else that is wrong goes with it. No more indigestion, dyspepsia or biliousness. That sounds bright enough and is true. If you are bilious take Beecham's Pills.

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BEST, always reliable. LADIES, ask for our original brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take one tablet daily.

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Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.

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"Hailed for Ladies" in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials. Name Paper,

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